

laboratoire commun CEA/DSN





First lifetime measurements in the ⁷⁸Ni region with AGATA and VAMOS at GANIL

Clément Delafosse Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay for the E669 collaboration

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Bruyères-le-Châtel, available online



 $E(4^+)/E(2^+)$ ratio + shell model



HFB-GCM Gogny D1S (Delaroche et al. Bruyèresle-Châtel, available online)



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Experiment E669 at GANIL AGATA



VAMOS : $B\rho_0 = 1.1$ T.m at 28° AGATA : 8 triple clusters (24 crystals) Beam : ²³⁸U (25 nA, 6.3 AMeV) Target : ⁹Be (2.07 mg/cm²) Degrader : ^{nat}Mg (5 mg/cm²) Target to degrader distances : 120,270 and 520 µm



Magnetic spectrometer

Be target

Mg degrader

Advanced γ-tracking array



OUPS

RDDS : plunger device

RDDS : Recoil Distance Doppler Shift



If a photon is emitted before or after the degrader, the Doppler shift is different because the velocity is different

D = 120(10), 270(10), 520(10) µm

The distance D is retro-controlled by computer The correspondance between D and ToF (Time of flight) is given by ToF = D/V (where V is the velocity of the ion before the degrader)

The velocity before the degrader is deduced from the velocity measured in VAMOS through the LISE++ software

RDDS : plunger device

RDDS : Recoil Distance Doppler Shift



the LISE++ software

side feeding (λ_{sf})

Side feeding : Unobserved transitions modelled as a virtual state with an effective lifetime



 $R(t) = 1 - \left[(1 - I_{sf})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t}) + \frac{\lambda_2 I_{sf}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_{(sf)}} \left(e^{\lambda_2 t} - e^{\lambda_{sf} t} \right) \right]$

side feeding (λ_{sf})



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Fission products identification with VAMOS







Number of ions identified with VAMOS as a function of the number of proton and neutron



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Mass spectra as a function of Z

FWHM = 0.6% at A = 86



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Life time measurement : ⁸⁸Kr



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PRC 92, 064322 (2015) AGATA campaign at LNL $B(E2)\downarrow$ (e²fm⁴) $B(M1)\downarrow (\mu_N^2)$

⁸⁶Se



Life time measurement : ⁸⁴Ge

Techinics used by J. Litzinger in PRC 92, 064322 (2015)

$$R_{\text{sum}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} I_{Dj}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} I_{Dj} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} I_{Tj}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} n_j R(x_j),$$







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Щ

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

0





B(E2)↓ (e²fm⁴) B(M1)↓ (μ_N²)





Sudden rise of collectivity after the N=50 shell closure

Collectivity still rises from Se to Ge at N=52 ...



Shell model : K. Sieja, private communication based on theory developed in PRC 88, 034327 (2013) and references therein Sudden rise of collectivity after the N=50 shell closure

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... in contradiction with shell model calculation (Z=34 supposed to be the maximum of collectivity : proton mid-shell)



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Conclusions

First lifetime of excited states measured in ⁸⁸Kr

Lifetime measured with better accuracy in ⁸⁶Se

First lifetime measured in the very exotic ⁸⁴Ge

Unexpected enhancement of collectivity in 84 Ge (due to the N=50 gap weakening at Z=32?)

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Many results in the ⁷⁸Ni region are coming :

- Neutron monopole drift towards 78Ni
- Intruder states in N=49 isotones

Stay tuned !

Perspectives

- Multistep coulex in Ge isotopes (LoI at SPES, M. Zielinska, D. Verney et al) : E2 strength distribution

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- $<\delta r^2$ > measurement by laser spectroscopy in N=52 isotones (LINO at ALTO)

- Electron conversion spectroscopy : low-lying 0+ state in ⁸⁴Ge ? (ALTO or/and GRIFFIN/TRIUMF)

Thank you for your attention !

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